

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.—NO. 173

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANGELINE.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SEWER CONCERT.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—CROWN FISHER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MISSE.

BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CROSS AND CEMENT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WATTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.

TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

TONY PASTORS—VARIETY.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.

The HERALD will be sent to any address, free of postage, for One Dollar per month.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cooler and cloudy or partly cloudy, with occasional rains.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was weak, and, with the exception of the coal stocks, there was a general decline. Gold opened at 105½ and closed at 105¾. Government bonds were strong and higher, while railroad bonds were quiet and irregular. Money on call lent largely at 2 per cent, closing at 1 1/2 per cent.

TWO MILK DELIVERIES were fined ten dollars each yesterday. A third class pump will make up that amount a week.

NEWPORT has prepared a long list of attractions for summer visitors. The renewal of the horse races of 1875 is among the probabilities.

THE CREWS in the coming eight-outr race between Harvard and Yale are so well matched in every way that the chances of victory are evenly divided. Harvard has the advantage in weight.

DOCK COMMISSIONER VANDERPOEL threatens to revolutionize the management of that branch of the city government of which he is a member. In hardly any department are revolution and reform more needed.

THE DIFFERENCE between before election and after it was illustrated in one of the city courts yesterday. The familiarity which was so welcome before the votes were counted cost ten dollars and ten days in Ludlow Street Jail after.

GENERAL JOHN O'NEILL, of old time Fenian fame, is engaged in removing his countrymen from the crowded Eastern cities and settling them in homes in the West. This is much better business than leading them across the border to be shot.

INTERESTING commencement exercises were held yesterday at a large number of colleges, academies and other educational institutions, chief among which were Princeton, Trinity College and Rutgers. Dr. McCosh gave most encouraging reports of the progress of Princeton for the past year and its plans for the future.

GENERAL HOWARD and the Indian Agent are blamed by the citizens of Lewiston for the present Indian uprising in Idaho. The charges against them are not specified, and the accusation may be unjust. General Howard, however, has been in somewhat similar positions before, and his record is not as bright and beautiful as it might be.

THE ALONE can settle the controversy between Mr. Seligman and Judge Hilton. The former shows an immense pile of letters and telegrams approving his course; so does the latter approving what he has done. Judge Hilton declares his action will not injure the business of his great firm. Mr. Seligman is of the same opinion so far as he is concerned. In fact, both gentlemen claim to be happy, and it is to be hoped they will remain so.

THE RECENT DECLARATION of the President that politics and the business of the government must be divorced and that officeholders must let the machine take care of itself has thrown the republican party of Maryland into hysterics, particularly the Baltimore wing of it. There is not much republicanism in the Monumental City outside the walls of the Custom House and the Post Office. If the President's programme is carried out a first class political machine is in order.

GENERAL SHERMAN and the Washington authorities seem to be apprehensive of an Indian outbreak this summer. They appear to distrust the Sioux and other tribes who, it is feared, will not readily consent to be transferred to the reservations selected for them. Some conferences on the subject took place yesterday, but nothing definite was agreed upon. General Sherman thinks the army is too weak, and that a knowledge of that fact will give the Indians courage to assume the aggressive. Why not send the idle soldiers in the numerous forts to the front? Civilians can guard the government property as securely as soldiers.

THE WEATHER.—The depression which was on Wednesday in the Mississippi Valley has now moved eastward over the lakes, and is advancing rapidly northward toward the Atlantic through the St. Lawrence Valley. Heavy rains attend this depression, and have fallen from Kansas to Quebec, and will doubtless cause a rise in the river levels west of the Alleghenies. Along the lakes the weather is cool and rainy, but westward it is fair, with a rising barometer, except in the extreme Northwest. The winds in the lake region as well as on the north and Middle Atlantic coasts are brisk and chiefly from the southward on the eastern side of the continent and northward in the centre. The temperature has fallen somewhat in the Northern sections, but is high in the Southwest. The sharp thunder storm last night had the effect of lowering the local temperature considerably. The weather in New York today will be cooler and cloudy or partly cloudy, with occasional rains.

A Terrible Expiation and a Double Warning.

The execution of eleven men in the mining district of Pennsylvania on the same day and for a common crime is so terrible an instance of the vengeance of offended law that it might well horrify the community but for the fact that the revolting character of the offence for which the victims suffered death demanded and justified the fearful example. It is startling to think that within a comparatively short distance of each other eleven strong, vigorous men, in the prime of life and the flush of health, were yesterday launched into eternity by the awful sentence of the law. The thousands who assembled to witness the tragedy at Pottsville, where six of the unfortunate wretches paid the penalty of their crime, must have turned heart-sick at the wholesale slaughter. At Mauch Chunk, where four were executed together, the sight could be no less appalling, and even at Wilkes-Barre, where a single culprit walked to the scaffold, the recollection of the scenes that were at the same moment being enacted near by must have made the solitary execution more than ordinarily impressive. Fortunately the proceedings were conducted quietly, and except that the necks of a portion of the doomed men were not broken, leaving them to die by the slow process of strangulation, there was a gratifying absence of those revolting sufferings which so frequently attend executions. The work was terrible, but it was effectively done, and the authorities acquitted themselves well in their trying duties. While the whole community felt and acknowledged the necessity of the lesson no person desired to see it accompanied by horrors other than those inseparable from it. The demeanor of the men as they stood on the brink of eternity was also fortunate. They displayed neither the abject terror which increases the painfulness of an execution nor the bravado which makes such a sight additionally revolting. Each one met death with firmness. It is a proof of the fatal character of the illusion or error to which their lives were sacrificed that not one of the eleven betrayed the secrets of the organization to which they all belonged. They went to their graves with sealed lips. Except in a single instance there came from them not even a protestation of innocence or an admission of guilt. Although they sought the benefit of prayer and uttered appeals for forgiveness with their last breath they evidently deemed it not a necessity of confession to betray their associates in a wicked and merciless organization. Must not this be regarded as a proof of the earnestness of their belief, however erroneous, that they had been wrongly dealt with by those against whom their vengeance was directed?

The Molly Maguires are now, indeed, almost as great a mystery as ever. Everybody knows the character of the society, but its organization, its secrets, its members, its modes of proceeding, are still hidden from the world. The hardships to which the toilers in the mines have been subjected caused the formation of those unions among them which exist in other callings. The union men were of course bound to demand union wages and not to work for less, and if outrages on those outsiders who might be found to take their places followed it was no more than is sometimes witnessed in the city of New York when a strike occurs in any trade. But the miners are a rough race, and when it was found that strikes only kept the men out of work, that the unions were not rich enough to support them in idleness, and that the combination of capital against which they contended proved too powerful for them, some of the more reckless among them took a shorter and a sharper method of redressing their supposed wrongs. Murder was resorted to, not only as a means of vengeance, but in the expectation that the terror inspired by the crime would compel more generous treatment of the avengers. Crime increases in enormity as the criminal becomes familiar with its face, and soon the occasional murder of some recognized or supposed oppressor was supplanted by a regularly organized system of assassination. Men objectionable for any reason to a Molly Maguire were doomed to death, and Molliques were found in plenty ready to take their share in the murder. Assassination is a cowardly and revolting crime. No person is safe against the dastardly assassin's weapon. Men in the ordinary pursuit of their business or pleasures were shot down and their dead bodies carried into the presence of loving wives, children and parents, who had seen them depart, perhaps, only a few brief minutes before, full of life and health. It is not surprising that, in addition to the terror occasioned by repeated murders mysteriously committed, and for a time appearing to defy detection, a feeling of indignation and a deep-seated determination to hunt down the criminals should have prevailed in the district subjected to this anti-American and dastardly crime. Fortunately the strong arm of justice eventually triumphed. Some of the murders were traced to the perpetrators or their accomplices, and the wholesale executions of yesterday were the result. The lesson will be an effective one on the detestable society. The Molly Maguires are, as we have said, still surrounded by mystery, but the eleven victims of the scaffold will hang before the eyes of their old associates, and there will be no more assassinations in the coal regions of Pennsylvania for some time to come.

But the lesson is not confined to the murderous Molly Maguires. It should be studied and laid to heart by those to whose desire to increase their own gains, and to whose unfortunate indifference to the interests of the labor which gives them their wealth, may be traced the evils out of which the wretched and criminal association has grown. The HERALD has given a truthful history of the origin of the troubles in the Pennsylvania mines in its interesting and exhaustive special correspondence from the coal region. Capital, in the shape of monopolies and rich corporations,

has stood between the producer and the consumer, refusing to yield one fraction of its own profits to the necessities of the times and the fluctuations of the market. If the price of coal went down through the efforts of the consumers the producers were made to meet the loss, while the carrying monopolies stood firm and refused to take upon themselves any share of the burden. If mining did not pay work was discontinued and the workers must be left to starve. From this oppressive masterly came the unions and the Molly Maguires, the secret assassination and the public butchery of yesterday. No amount of gains secured by sharp practice and unyielding oppression can compensate for such results, and it is to be hoped that those who hold in their hands the destiny of the toilers in the mines may recognize the fact that their own true interests call for a different state of feeling between the employer and the employee.

It is a cause for congratulation that no attempt at rescue was made by the thousands and thousands of friends and sympathizers of the murderers who were executed yesterday. There can be no doubt that the members of the powerful organization to which they belonged looked upon their sentence as an act of injustice, if not persecution; that the condemned were in a measure to die because they had tried to redress the real or imaginary wrongs of their brethren of the coal regions. With such men the instinct of loyalty and devotion to their leaders is strong. They seldom stop to argue the right or wrong of a question or to consider the consequences to themselves in their wild pursuit of vengeance and retaliation. That no attempt was made shows how deeply the terrible lesson of detection, arrest, trial and condemnation of their associates has sunk into the minds of their rude, lawless followers. The law so often and so long defied was at last supreme. Molly Maguireism quailed before it, baffled, crushed, strangled. After to-day it becomes a memory and a tradition in the coal mines. The eleven men who died yesterday may be invested with a tinge of heroism by the semi-civilized adherents who so implicitly did their bidding, but no one will be found to take their places. The shadows of the scaffolds erected yesterday will be cast over the coal regions until at least the present generation passes away.

Progress of the War.

Fuller particulars are given in our despatches to-day of the important battle in Armenia, the essential facts of which were reported in the HERALD of yesterday. The fight at Zerdikhan was the first general action of the war, and a force of eight thousand Turkish infantry, with artillery, was there so badly beaten that it seems to have gone to pieces. As the fall of Erzeroum was before imminent this decisive event will render it inevitable. From all the details received of the position of Montenegro that little State appears to be making a gallant fight against the superior numbers of the Turks. The latest accounts confirm the report of a complete Montenegrin victory at Martinizza, where the Turkish force was annihilated. It is said that the Czar regards the result of the Montenegrin struggle with great concern, and this fact exhibits him in full sympathy with the whole Christian world. Constantinople despatches say that the Turks have seventy thousand men in Montenegro. They may have half that number; but if these men were in Armenia how much more effectively they might fight for the Moslem cause! Armenia is vital to the Empire; Montenegro is not. Clearly the power that first makes mad the men who are to be ruined may be credited with the inspiration of the Turkish policy that, come what may, Montenegro must be conquered. One of the presumed purposes of so large a force in the northwestern provinces is, moreover, that they should be handy to prevent Russian operations in the western passes, and they seem likely to fail even in that, since, if there shall prove to be any basis of truth in the reports in regard to the passage through Serbia of the Russians, they can be so suddenly in front of Sophia that the Moslems in Montenegro will be helpless against them. Heavy firing is in progress all along the Danube. The Turks are mightily afraid of the Russian torpedoes. Austria is fast concentrating her troops on the frontier in anticipation of a Russian move into Serbia. The report of slight Turkish successes at Bajazid and Van are offset by another that the Kurds are deserting by thousands to the Russians. The reported discovery of an attempt to destroy the Suez Canal is a queer story. It will naturally not be immediately believed. In fact it has the appearance of an invention intended as a preliminary excuse to "precautionary" movements on the part of England.

A Masquerade.

The enemies of rapid transit held a masquerade yesterday evening at Chickering Hall. All fashions of costume were seen in the exhibition—the "heavy villain," the clown, the harlequin and the exquisite—and every character, of course, wore a rapid transit mask. The spectators were in a large degree composed of car conductors, switchmen, drivers, track repairers and other horse car railroad employees off duty, with a fair sprinkling of gentlemen who, like Tennyson's northern farmer can hear nothing in the question of city railroad travel but the word "property—property—property," and a handful of woe-begone Assemblymen who represented the Sixth Avenue Railroad in the Legislature last winter. Of course they were enthusiastic as the speakers gave an account of their stewardship or expressed their ardent affection of any rapid transit that can never be successful. One individual in the assembly chose to lay aside his mask and to declare himself opposed to rapid transit altogether, and entirely satisfied with the present horse cars, crowded and filthy, carrying other live stock besides their unfortunate passengers, and filled with rheumatism and consumption in the winter and fever and diphtheria in the summer. The exhibition was a remarkable one, but it will scarcely send back to Albany next winter any of those rep-

resentatives who so stoutly stood up last session for the selfish interests of a few individuals and three or four grasping railroad corporations against the comfort, health, convenience and interests of a million people, and against the prosperity and growth of the metropolis.

A Vigorous Foreign Policy.

The American people, without distinction of party, feel a refreshing sense of national dignity in view of the prompt energy with which Secretary Everts is asserting and protecting the rights of American citizens in every part of the world, on every occasion when they are assailed or interfered with. This revival of the foreign policy which was so strenuously maintained under the old democratic administrations will give great satisfaction to all citizens who have a just pride of country. Foreign critics used to decry it as an aggressive, bullying policy, but Americans regarded it as a simple discharge of national duty. Even Jackson's threatening Message, which extorted the payment of our claims against France, was not bullying, but an energetic determination to take justice into our own hands if it was refused by a foreign Power. No feature of the old democratic policy was so popular or did so much to intrench that party in public confidence as its sensitive jealousy for American honor, its quick resentment of anything approaching an insult and its unflinching determination to make our flag respected and our citizens safe in every quarter of the world. Secretary Seward was disposed by personal temperament and national feeling to maintain the same policy; but the civil war and the exciting domestic controversies which followed crippled the vigorous tendencies of his own mind. Our attitude toward foreign nations was feeble and almost pusillanimous from the beginning of the civil war down to the appointment of Mr. Everts as Secretary of State. The closing of the Southern question by President Hayes put an end to that period of feebleness, and we have once more an administration which has a high sense of national character and an unhesitating purpose to make American rights and American property as secure all over the world as they are in the interior of our own country. Whatever may be thought of the new administration in other respects the country will indorse and applaud its jealous and exacting spirit toward other nations. We shall have but few occasions for exerting vigor as soon as it is understood that we will not permit the rights of our citizens to be trifled with in any part of the world to which their business or pleasure may call them.

The decisive steps taken in relation to the Mexican border and in rebuke of a recent interference with our maritime rights by Spain are followed by a course equally energetic toward South American States on the Pacific coast. An American vessel, called the Georgia, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, struck on a reef in Magellan Straits and was taken off by a wrecker named Jones, who is a citizen of Chili. This Jones took advantage of the helplessness of the captain to force an extortionate bargain, which the steamship company repudiated. The American captain afterward put to sea with the Chilean custom house officers on board and sailed for Callao, a port of Peru. The Chileans had sufficient influence with the Peruvian authorities to get the vessel seized, and when she sailed from Callao she was pursued by a Peruvian gunboat, captured and brought under the guns of a Peruvian fort. At this stage of the business the case was brought, a few days since, to the attention of Secretary Everts, who forthwith telegraphed an order to our Minister to demand the immediate release of the Georgia, with simultaneous instructions to our naval commander to co-operate with the Minister. Mr. Everts placed his action on the legal principle that the Georgia had committed no offence against the laws of Peru, and that he would not tolerate an attempt by the government of that country to execute the laws of Chili against one of our vessels.

The Tweed Confession.

All attempts to manufacture sympathy for Tweed out of the course which Attorney General Fairchild pursued in relation to his confession will prove futile. Tweed is only suffering the just penalty of his conduct, and even if he should die in prison the penalty will not be out of proportion to his guilt. It is preposterous to say that he has been wronged by the refusal of the Attorney General to accept his proffered testimony on the conditions which he exacted. Tweed is in Ludlow Street Jail by the operation of law, and it was in the discretion of the Attorney General to decide whether he would accept or refuse him in his proffered character of State's evidence. It is sometimes in the interest of justice to promise immunity to one member of a confederacy of crime as a means of obtaining legal proofs for the conviction and punishment of other members. But ordinarily it is a subordinate accomplice who is permitted to save himself by testifying against his associates, and not the chief conspirator and ringleader of the gang. Tweed was the leading spirit of the corrupt Ring, and if anybody ought to be punished to the full extent of the law it is Tweed. His testimony would have been of no value against Connolly, who is out of reach in safe exile; of no value against Hall, who is also a fugitive; and even against Sweeney it could have had no effect, except in the civil suit, as he came back under a guarantee of exemption from criminal prosecution. It would be unjust to censure Attorney General Fairchild for his refusal to release the master spirit of the Ring on his proffer of testimony against his associates. As the controversy about this matter is likely to prove warm and excited it is proper that Tweed's personal grievance should be set in its proper light. He only gets what he richly deserves, and his complaints must be laid out of view in any correct estimate of this transaction. It must not be supposed that censure of the Attorney General implies any tenderness for Tweed.

It is simply and purely a question of the propriety of this officer's official action. He

professes to think it beneath his official dignity to make a direct reply to the statement of Mr. Townsend, and gives out that he will make a report to the Governor of the State. Until the public is in possession of that document fairness to Mr. Fairchild requires a suspension of judgment; but if half of what Mr. Townsend states is true the Attorney General is in sore need of a vindication. If he is fit for his office he should have been able to decide, within three days after receiving Tweed's confession, whether it was of any value in the interests of justice, and if he found that it was not he should have promptly returned it to Tweed's counsel with an explicit refusal. Had he adopted this simple straightforward course he would have kept himself out of a scandalous scrape, and there would have been nothing in his conduct requiring vindication. Had he desired a fuller and more explicit statement from Tweed his proper course was not to employ go-betweens and seek personal interviews, but to return the confession into the hands of its author, with a statement that he considered it insufficient and an intimation that he would give such attention as it might deserve to a more explicit confession. Even if his motives were good Mr. Fairchild bungled the business, and the fact that he is not ready to come forward at once with a vindication of his conduct will be interpreted by the public as a proof of the weakness of his case.

The Destruction of St. John.

Again we are called upon to give the details of one of those appalling calamities that from the impressions they produce on the mind serve to fix the periods of time more certainly than inscriptions on the most majestic monuments. Scattered through the pages of history and the unwritten stories of the past handed down to us by tradition are events similar to those that have in our own day transpired at Chicago, Boston and St. John, and each stands in the memory like a monument that lifts its head above the mists of time. At midday on the 20th St. John, New Brunswick, was a busy city, the centre of an extensive commerce and industry. But the scourge of fire swept over it before nightfall, and now its site is but an expanse of smoking ruins. The people who on Wednesday last rose and went about their daily business from comfortable homes are now in a large part houseless dependants on the charity of those who may be disposed to aid the sufferers from such an overwhelming disaster. We publish to-day a full report of the scenes during the fire. Appeals are now being made by the city authorities of St. John for the aid so much needed by the suffering people, and we are sure that generous New York will not be backward in granting it in a prompt and liberal manner. Such a terrible visitation may at any moment surprise even this city, notwithstanding the efficiency of our fire department and our abundant supply of water. Dreadful calamities like that at St. John obliterate national boundaries and unite nations in a common bond of sympathy for those who suffer.

More College Burglars.

Here comes another story of college burglars, this time at the Naval Academy. Three students entered the house of one of the professors by the help of false keys, stole the examination papers and drank his wine. It is not nice to read that they distributed copies of the examination papers to other students who were mean-spirited enough to accept and use them. We trust the authorities will make an example of all who are guilty in this matter. It is a little easier to forgive the burglary than the contemptible act of using stolen examination papers. If college boys get no higher sense of honor than this with their education it would be far better to keep them at home and let them learn a trade—say street sweeping.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lace pockets are worn with summer dresses. Old time Ohio demagogue favors General Tom Ewing. Black lace veils, dotted with yellow chenille, are worn. Kelley of the pig iron lungs has dined with the President. Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, is at the Windsor. Solomon in all his glory was not a raid like one of these, Judge. It is about time that General Jack Logan refused another office. That old line Whig has been found in General Leslie Goombe, of Kentucky. See here, Rochester Democrat, give us back that item about Mark Clemmer. The apostles were Jews, and they could not have got into the Grand Union. Rear Admiral William E. LeRoy, United States Navy, is at the New York. Professor Charles Elliot Norton, of Cambridge, has gone to summer at Ashfield. Hon. John R. Gear will probably be the republican candidate for Governor of Iowa. General Mahone's chances to be the next Governor of old Virginia are daily increasing. General Sherman will leave on the 25th inst. for the Black Hills and Yellowstone region. Sets of navy blue bunting, trimmed with white braid, are very pretty for young girls. The Richmond Enquirer remarks that ladies' husbands and dresses are now worn tight. Many papers are reproducing our article on the death of the democratic party, chrome and all. At the recent Lady Godiva procession at Coventry the Lady was dressed in a paluback, which didn't make much difference. Mr. Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, the newly appointed Minister to France, arrived in the city yesterday, and is at the Fifth Avenue. The Spectator says that Motley was not entirely successful in England, because he was irritable and did not like English opinions. To the New York editors:—Do not sample too much of that Central New York wine. Take our word for it that it is quite good. At a picnic where two fellows are flirting round the same girl she shows her preference by sending the other fellow to the spring for water. A Paterson man came over to New York and discovered that there were dead fish in the Croton water. That was the excuse he gave his wife for not drinking any. Among the many old fables used for dresses this season are twine-shed shooting and ticking. The shooting is trimmed with tureen lace, and the ticking with white fringe. The beautiful Joe Pulitzer, who expected to win where Schurz might have lost, says he likes Hayes because Hayes is a man of ideas and innovation, who repudiates republicanism and vindicates democratic doctrines. London Fun:—"Little Boy:—Please, I want the doctor to come and see mother." Servant:—"Doctor's out. Where do you come from?" Little Boy:—"What! Don't you know me? Why, we deal with you. We had a baby from here last week!"

THE WAR.

Ominous Activity Along the Danube.

REVOLTS AMONG THE KURDS

Full Details of the Battle Near Delibaba.

THE SUEZ CANAL THREATENED

Has England Found the Long-Sought Pretext for Egyptian Occupation?

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA ALLIED.

Montenegro Battling Desperately for Existence.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, JUNE 22, 1877.

Great activity is displayed by both armies all along the line of the Danube. Kalafat was bombarded yesterday afternoon, and desperate artillery engagements have taken place at several points. The firing was especially heavy at Rustchuk yesterday. The crossing is expected at any moment, and the Turkish infantry are completely equipped and confidently awaiting the hour of action.

ALARMS AT RUSTCHUK.

The HERALD correspondent at Rustchuk reports that night alarms are frequent at that point. The authorities are in dread of torpedo attacks on the gunboats lying there, and keep the garrison continually on the qui vive.

SKIRMISHING ON THE RIVER.

Sixty Turks landed near Kalamash on Wednesday night. They were attacked by Russians and were nearly all killed and wounded after an obstinate resistance.

EVERYTHING READY FOR THE CROSSING.

Barges used for transporting corn on the Danube have been transformed into floating blockhouses for conveying infantry across the river, and made proof against bullets and fragments of shells. The Roumanian army has fully completed its arrangements and is ready for the mot d'ordre. The flat lands along the Danube which were covered with water are now free, but it will require a week or ten days for the muddy surface to become dry enough for road making. The weather is hot and dry.

THE KURDS IN REVOLT.

According to the HERALD special from Vienna the Porte is organizing 12,000 flying cavalry against the Kurds, who are joining the Russians by thousands. The Mohammedanism of the Kurds is not of a radical kind, and they have evidently concluded to waive any slight religious objections to the Russians they may have for the sake of making such terms with the conquerors as may be of the greatest advantage to them.

REPORTED TURKISH SUCCESSES.

The special correspondent of the HERALD at Pera telegraphs that it is reported there that the Turks have driven the Russians out of Van and Bajazid. This reads like the news from Ardahan a few days ago.

PLOTS AGAINST THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Cairo correspondent of the HERALD telegraphs that the government of the Khedive has discovered the existence of a plot that may exert a considerable influence on the future of the war. Several evil disposed persons have entered into a conspiracy with the object of destroying the passage of the Suez Canal by blowing in the banks with nitro-glycerine at a point between Ismailia and Port Said.

MEASURES OF PRECAUTION.

The discovery of this conspiracy has created considerable excitement and the Egyptian government is seriously alarmed. The most stringent measures of precaution have been adopted to foil the conspirators. The Khedive has appointed a commission for the defence of the canal, with General Stone Pacha as President. Admiral McKellop Pacha, Admiral Frederico Pacha and Captain Morice are the other members of the commission. Troops will patrol the banks, and every possible effort will be made to prevent the carrying out of the design.

WILL ENGLAND SEND TROOPS?

The English government has taken alarm and requested the Khedive to watch the canal with renewed vigilance. It was in compliance with this request that the commission was appointed. The publication of this fact will probably arouse public opinion in England to such an extent that the government will be called upon to despatch troops for the protection of the canal, and thus the British government will be supplied with the pretext they have been waiting for. It remains to be seen in what light Russia and the Mediterranean States would regard an English occupation of Egypt.

GERMANY OXES ENGLAND'S COVETED ALLY.

The HERALD's correspondent at Berlin de-